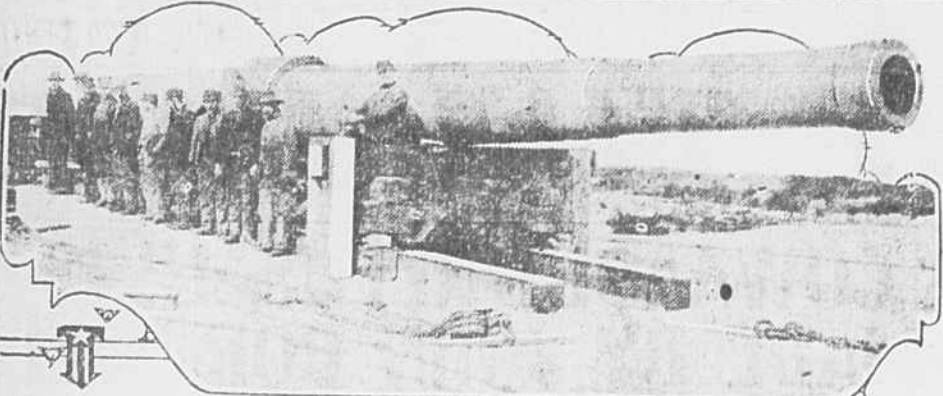


UNCLE SAM'S GIANT WATCHDOG HURLS 16-INCH SHELL 21 MILES



This giant "barker" is the 16-inch coast defense gun which guards the entrance to the harbor of New York at Sandy Hook. This monster hurls a shell, weighing slightly over a ton, twenty-one miles, and it is effective at that range. Each shot costs \$2,000. Once each year they take the wadding off the gun and test it.

Charles E. Hughes

As the Files of the New York World Estimate Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Republican Publicity Association, through its president, the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement at its Washington headquarters:

"Probably the most ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson and the most bitter opponent of Hughes is the New York World, the leader of the Democratic press. In view of its present criticism of Mr. Hughes, for purely partisan reasons, every American voter, of whatever party, should read that paper's estimate of Hughes and his work of the past. The following are excerpts from the columns of that paper during the period of its ownership and control by the late Mr. Pulitzer, who requested in his will that Mr. Hughes serve as a trustee of his estate, a position which Mr. Hughes declined:

"September 18, 1905—'Hughes' Admirable Work. His admirable work as counsel for the gas investigating committee justified the people in accepting from him equally meritorious service as counsel for the insurance investigating committee. The public has not been disappointed in Mr. Hughes. He has justified every expectation. The World doubts if any legislative investigation in the history of the state was ever conducted with more ability or more acutely or more rationally. It is evident that Mr. Hughes is going to the very bottom of insurance corruption, and that when he has finished, the policy holders and the people will know for the first time how these great corporations are managed."

"October 7, 1905—'The Republican Ticket.—The Republican ticket is one to appeal to the intelligence rather than to the emotions. His conduct of the gas investigation last spring was admirable. Mr. Hughes' conduct of the legislative investigation of insurance corruption is part of the history of the

day; it has attracted the attention of the entire country." "October 8, 1905—'Charles E. Hughes.—His nomination for mayor, first suggested by the World, reflects credit upon the Republican city campaign. The extraordinary service Mr. Hughes has rendered to the cause of truth and justice in awakening the moral sense of the nation against crimes of cupidity and of trust betrayed, must make a far search for a parallel. He represents opposition to the corruption of business; of enmity to one-man rule in financial and commercial affairs, and of implacable hostility to financial crimes. In the interest of public and general welfare the World hopes that Mr. Hughes will accept."

"October 10, 1905—'A Man Like Hughes.—The sacrifice was too great. The World regrets that Mr. Hughes is not free to make the race, but neither his refusal nor the brevity of the time remaining alters by one iota the basic fact. The mayor of New York ought to be of the Hughes type. He would let light into all the dark and secret and festering places of loot and plunder. He would drive grafters and parasites from the city hall. He would destroy the alliance between the public-service corporations and the city government. There would be no McAdams; there would be a better police department and better protection to homes. New York needs such a mayor."

"October 11, 1905—'He still Hughes to the line, let the chips fall where they may.' "October 4, 1906—'Mr. Hughes and the Independents.—(In re-acceptance speech when nominated for governor.)—Mr. Hughes' personal force shows in every line of his speech. He is explicit and emphatic in what he says and shall not be done after he is elected governor. He deals in none of the politicians' over-promises or the demagogue's cheap phrases. He has the power to convince men that the houses need

expect nothing from him. No individual, he declares, or group of individuals, and no private interest will be permitted to dictate my policy. I shall decide and act according to my conscience and as I believe the public interest requires. * * * Mr. Hughes' strength is in the appeal he makes to the intelligence and common sense of independent voters. For this appeal he is well equipped by his character, his training, and his record. * * * The World shares in his faith in appealing to the common sense of the American people, which has never failed to express itself decisively in a great crisis."

"October 6, 1906—'Mr. Hughes' positive methods as a reformer are known to all men. He dealt with insurance corruption and high-finance crookedness as relentlessly as he now unmask office seeking demagogues. His record is to be read in the statutes passed at Albany.' "October 8, 1906—'Mr. Hughes on the Stump.—He has appealed not as a partisan into partisans but as a citizen to citizens. The addresses of the scholarly lawyer have been simple and straightforward, strong in sincerity, effective in earnestness.' "October 11, 1906—'Mr. Hughes said in his Buffalo speech, October 10, 1906, he would endeavor to have more money appropriated to enforce labor laws. * * * The laws should be enforced cost what enforcement may. Mr. Hughes promises nothing that he cannot and will not perform.' "October 12, 1906—'When Mr. Hughes promises to give the people of New York a clean, honest administration, free from boss rule and corruption influence, they can accept his word. * * * His record is that of a man who keeps his word faithfully and scrupulously. When he has broken a public promise or repudiated a public pledge?'"

"October 12, 1906—'Roosevelt for Hughes.—No one who knows how strong the president's (Roosevelt's) great fight against corporate abuse has made him with his countrymen, can doubt that his manly declaration will be to Mr. Hughes also as a tower of strength.' "June 20, 1907—'Governor Hughes has rendered a highly meritorious service not only to New York but to

THE OTHER HALF

(By Associated Charities.)

It is better to know the saddest truth than to be blinded by the merriest lie.

Show me a man who is never criticised and I'll show a negative personality; show me a social institution which is never criticised and I'll show you an institution which has no right to exist.

The nation is only powerful; the state is only strong; the city is only prosperous; the individual is only happy when the home is preserved in its integrity and purity.

The test of a nation's civilization is the manner in which it cares for its weaker members.

If you expect the world to be bettered by kindness, start by uncorking yours.

The best you can protect your home is to protect the homes of others.

Better to form a boy into a good man than to try to reform a bad man.

VICTORY SURE FOR ROBINSON

the nation. The credit for the utilities bill belongs largely to him. He initiated the measure and sketched the general plan of supervision. It was his frank and convincing appeals to public opinion that forced the hand of a reluctant legislature. It was his unyielding courage that prevented a disastrous compromise. It is only five months since Mr. Hughes became chief executive of New York. The World cannot believe, in the light of the events of those five months, that there are many voters left in the state who would wish that the issue of the election had resulted otherwise than it did."

"June 6, 1907—In a recent special message to the legislature, direct primaries, etc.—Governor Hughes' Veto.—Taking them as a whole it would be difficult to over-praise Governor Hughes' veto messages. In their courage, lucidity and common sense, and concise statement of fundamental principles, they are state papers that deserve the study of every other governor of the country."

"Mr. Hughes vetoed the two-cent fare bill on the ground that the rate fixed was arbitrary; that there had been no investigation of the facts; and that the public utilities act creates a commission with full power to fix a two-cent fare rate in all cases where such a rate would be just and reasonable."

"He vetoed the teachers' salary bill and special legislation interfering with local city governments on the ground that 'if legislatures intended to apply equal pay for equal work, the application should be general and not confined to a single class of women employees in a single city of the state.' Governor Hughes is bringing the state government back to first principles, and his veto message deserves to be published as a text-book on the true functions of the legislature."

"June 27, 1907—Henry Watson tells an Indiana interviewer, in my opinion Governor Hughes is the most available man the Republicans can nominate, and the trend is all toward him. He is saying little but is attending strictly to business and is making a record as a very efficient governor."

"Mr. Hughes is indeed attending strictly to business. That is why New York could ill afford to spare him, even to have him become president of the United States. * * * The best check upon federal usurpation is the kind of state government that makes the usurpation indefensible. This is the work that Mr. Hughes is doing for the nation. He is more than a governor of New York. He is a college for the instruction of all other governors in the powers, duties and responsibilities of state administration. * * * Mr. Hughes would make a good president. That goes without saying. But New York can not spare him."

"June 27, 1907—At close of legislature—The record as a whole is creditable to the legislature. It is highly creditable to Governor Hughes, whose tact and patience and moderation, whose courteous and careful regard for his constitutional limitation, have contributed very materially to the result. His policy has been in a large degree followed. His pledges have been kept. His voice has led, instructed and directed the giant power of public opinion."

"January 2, 1908—Among all the governors of the forty-six states Mr. Hughes holds a unique position as to power, influence and opportunity. His insurance reforms have already been adopted by a large number of states. His public service commission is a model from which other states are shaping new legislation. Other governors are adopting his ideals and methods of public service. He is setting an example which is destined profoundly to affect all state and local governments in this country for the next generation, provided he is left to finish his task."

"March 25, 1908—'Governor Hughes was well advised when he vetoed the two-cent fare bill. This state has started upon the right way to regulate its corporations and Minnesota and North Carolina started the wrong way.'"

"May 1, 1910—'Governor Hughes has probably less ego in him than any other really big man in public life. He is no egotist in himself that he looks small in self-estimation compared with the public's estimation.'"

"May 3, 1910—'Hughes and the Trusts.—For his distinguished and conspicuous service and success in securing better control of 'great trust corporations,' Governor Hughes need not fear comparison with any man of his time, however exalted in place or however heavily armed with political power.'"

"May 28, 1910—'Direct Primary.—The direct primary is the government's own issue. He was the first to make it a practical question in New York politics. * * * Another defect cannot make the future of direct nominations more precarious. At the worst the legislative situation remains as it is. But the spectacle of Mr. Hughes fighting to the last for a great principle or representative government is worth much no matter whether a direct nomination bill is passed or not. Its effect upon public opinion cannot easily be overestimated. While he remains governor, it is his duty to employ all the power and influence of his office to re-establish representative govern-

Democratic Speakers Fail to Stir Up Strife in Republican Ranks.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Unless all signs fail Judge Ira E. Robinson, formerly of the supreme court of appeals, will be elected governor on November 7 by a larger majority than any candidate was ever given in West Virginia, according to the Republican campaign managers. The efforts of Democratic speakers and newspapers to arouse passionate prejudices and stir up strife in the ranks of the Republicans have been wholly unavailing, say the leaders of Judge Robinson's fight. There never was a time, they say, when there was greater party unity or more enthusiasm for party principles.

Within the last week Judge Robinson has campaigned in Jackson, Mason, Boone, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Kanawha and Braxton counties and spoke to large audiences in St. Charles, Ripley, Arnoldsburg, Glenville, Charleston, Sutton, Gassaway and Point Pleasant. Everywhere he was warmly greeted and assured by party leaders that he would get all the Republican vote.

"Vigilance is all that is needed," he says, "to bring about a much larger Republican majority than usual in West Virginia."

Ex-Governor A. B. White, of Parkersburg said: "I know of no dissatisfaction in the party and can see no reason why we should not win. In Wood county the state and national tickets will get the usual majority." Bert Buxton, of Charleston, ex-secretary of the Progressive state committee, is now vigorously supporting Judge Robinson. "I was for General Lilly in the primary," he said, "but I want to say that Judge Robinson will have no warmer supporter in West Virginia than myself."

This week the judge will visit Jefferson, Berkeley, Mineral and possibly other counties in the eastern panhandle section.

ment in this state. The World is glad to find that he has not faltered."

"June 25, 1910—'Governor Hughes did not object to the federal income tax in principle, but to the phrasing of the amendment.'"

MRS. MAY'S LETTER TO WOMEN

More Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a bad case of female ills. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and I took about six bottles. It fixed me up all right. The common symptoms of such a condition—pain when walking, irritation, bearing down pains and backache, nervousness and disordered digestion—soon passed away. I look much better now than I did before, and I recommend the Compound every time for female troubles, as it did for me all it is claimed to do. You have my permission to publish this letter." Mrs. J. MAY, 3548 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

If you have any of the symptoms mentioned in Mrs. May's letter, remember what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for her, and try it your self. It is a good old-fashioned medicine, made from roots and herbs, and it has helped countless numbers of women.

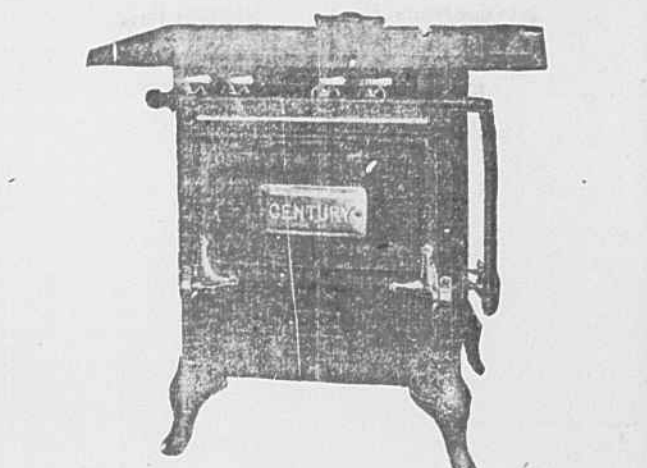
If you need special advice, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

THE MIGHTY SHIELD BUCKLER

In mediaeval days when armed foes met in belligerent strife, victory was the reward of the best equipped, accoutred and PROTECTED. PROTECTION against thefts, arrows and javelins of the enemy was the deciding element between victory and defeat. The chief element that decides between good and bad health, is PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE. We are all prone to be more or less lacking in the care of our health, and all too often overlook the bounds of resistance against disease, and find ourselves suddenly "checked up" and facing a "spell of sickness" that proper preparedness might have entirely prevented. WHAT IS PREPAREDNESS? It is S. S. S., the GREAT NATIONAL BLOOD PURIFIER, that builds the new tissue, purifies and revitalizes the blood. If you are afflicted with the S. S. S. armor—the "mighty shield and buckler" against disease. Write at once for free books on BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES; or write to our MEDICAL ADVISORY DEPARTMENT for free advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY
165 Swift Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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Be sure and see our line of cooking and heating stoves before you buy. We can furnish a stove for every purpose with a price that is right.

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434 WEST PIKE STREET

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H. C. Alexander Brokerage Company Room 427 Fourth Floor.	Marietta Torpedo Co. Room 60 Sixth Floor.
D. D. Britt Civil Engineer Room 428 Third Floor.	Neff & Lohm Attorneys-at-Law Room 207 Second Floor.
C. A. Butcher Lumber Room 430 Third Floor.	S. Newman Ladies Tailor Rooms 441-442 Fifth Floor.
Board of Education Clarkburg Independent District Room 431 Fourth Floor.	Frederick Ott General Contractor Rooms 443-444 Third Floor.
Clarkburg Telegram Co. Printers and Publishers Main Street First Floor.	Dr. R. L. Osborn Room 200 Second Floor.
Citizen's Loan Co. Room 432 Fourth Floor.	Public Stenographer Room 411-412 Second Floor.
R. G. Dunn & Co. Room 433 Fourth Floor.	Prudential Life Insurance Company Room 433 Fourth Floor.
C. L. Edmonds Cabinet Worker Mechanics Floor.	Dr. R. D. Rumbaugh Dentist Rooms 312-313 Third Floor.
Fairmont Coal Co. Room 435 Sixth Floor.	Richards Construction Co. Contractors Rooms 440-441-442 Sixth Floor.
G. W. Gail, Jr. Room 436 Fourth Floor.	Lewis M. Sutton Special Agent Mutual Life Ins. Co. Mechanics Floor.
Home Loan Co. Room 437 Sixth Floor.	Sperry & Sperry Attorneys-at-Law Rooms 204-205 Second Floor.
Hope Natural Gas Co. Rooms 104 to 106 Seventh Floor.	W. H. Taylor Lawyer Room 432 Fourth Floor.
Holmboe & Lafferty Architects Rooms 601-612 Sixth Floor.	A. K. Thorn & Co. Fire and Life Insurance Room 438 Fourth Floor.
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Dr. E. A. Hill Physician Rooms 201-203 Second Floor.	Olandus West Coal, Oil and Gas Room 318 Third Floor.
C. P. Keely & Co. Room 441 Sixth Floor.	Dr. J. E. Wilson Physician Room 211½ Second Floor.
Dr. F. S. Linger Dentist Rooms 312-313 Third Floor.	R. R. Wilson Attorney-at-Law Room 218 Second Floor.

Andy's Opinion

Apply to the masses of men any of the tests that indicate success or failure in life, and none more clearly than thrift will separate the respected and useful from the unsatisfactory members of society. That is Andrew Carnegie's opinion.

Four Per Cent on Savings.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$200,000

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The World's Renowned
Bargain Giver

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Paper